FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850. [NO. 1738.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

A CARD.

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the fourteenth of October.
Sept. 9, 1850. 36-4w

MISS BINGHAM will resume her school on Tuesday the first of October.
Sept. 16, 1850. 37-6w

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851**, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

PURE GENESSEE FLOUR

BY the Bbl, or at retail, can be had of
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 17, 1850. 37-3w

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.
Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follows—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayet eville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

J. T. POPE & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their old customers and the public generally, that they have just received their Fall and Winter

Stock of GOODS,

Which are now offered at small profits. As they prefer a swift penny to a slow shilling, their friends may calculate with safety to get Goods at "Our House" CHEAP. They have been accused of selling goods low, and, since the secret has been made known, they now plead guilty to the charge. Give us a call and examine for yourselves, and if any man (or woman) can show any just cause why we don't sell cheap, let them then speak, or thereafter forever hold their pesace.

☞ We have on hand a fresh supply of Dr. D. Jayne's FAMILY MEDICINE, which has become so popular in the United States.

Brick Store, Lumberton, Sept. 14, 1850. 37-3t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.
Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

TO TIMBER MAKERS.

We wish to contract for:

136 sticks Timber, 56 feet long, 16 by 16 inches.
136 sticks Timber, 24 feet long, 12 by 12 inches.
3000 feet (lineal measure) various lengths, from 20 to 40 feet, 14 inches by 14 inches.

Each stick must be hewn to a square edge, and butted, square, at both ends; must show heart, the full length of the stick for two thirds of the width of every side; must be clear of all unsound knots, dead wood, splinter drawers, windshakes, and all other defects.

The above timber is wanted at the earliest possible time. Persons wishing to contract, will please apply at the Gaston Mills.

P. K DICKINSON & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 12, 1850. 37-tf

HYSON TEA, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

"Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich: for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."
[Epictetus.

MADAME CLEMENT'S Classical Institute for Young Ladies,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the 1st day of October 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the Principal, aided by a full and competent Board of Teachers.

The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; also a Library for the use of the day scholars as well as boarders.

Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered by a gentleman of acknowledged merit, who has been in the habit of lecturing in many of the best Northern schools.

Prof. Mandeville's series of Reading Books will be introduced in the school, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best schools at the North, and is considered of more practical value, as a means of making correct readers, than any other work of the kind ever published.

Terms for Boarders.

Board and Tuition, per annum,	$184 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano, per Session,	$20 00
Use of " "	2 50
Drawing and Water colors,	10 00
Painting in oil,	20 00
Washing,	9 00
Tuition in French for the advanced class,	10 00
Tuition " younger pupils,	7 00

All other Foreign Languages at Professors' charges.

It is expected that each scholar will pay a small charge for Pew rent, not exceeding $3 50 per annum.

Terms for Day Scholars in First Department.

Tuition in English, per Session,	$20 00
In Second Department.	
Tuition in English, per Session,	$16 00
Extra Charges for Day Scholars.	
Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per Session,	$1 00
Fuel for the season (payable in October,)	2 00

Other extras the same as for boarders.

Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.

A deduction of two dollars in each class will be made for day scholars, when there are two or more sisters.

For Boarders a deduction will be made, not only for sisters, but for pupils coming together; for two it will be $175 each, and for three $160 only.
Sept. 3, 1850. 36-1m

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, *New York.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S
Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.
August 2, 1850. 32-3m

New Millinery and Dress Goods.

MRS. JORDAN has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where she spent the most of the month of August, in looking through and selecting from the various Stocks the most fashionable and desirable Goods she could find; and will receive and open the last of this week, the largest and most desirable assortment of Goods in her line ever offered by her in this market.

Among the assortment there is over $1000 worth of Dress Silks alone, embracing nearly all the styles worn, and varying in price from $1 up to $6 a yard; with handsome selections of Worst-d Goods of all kinds—say plain and figured Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, Damazines,—the latter an entirely new article and beautiful style of goods; with large and handsome assortment of Trimmings of nearly every style used with Bonnets and Bonnet materials; Flowers and Feathers, with new and handsome patterns for winter Sacks and Mantillas.

☞ Having procured additional help in the Dress-making department of her business—Mrs. J. will be able to despatch work at much shorter notice than heretofore; and closes this short notice of her business, by returning to her friends and a generous public her most grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and reminding them of the fact that she has REMOVED from her former residence to Market street, directly opposite the Merchants' Bank, and near the Planters' Hotel.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 3, 1850. 36-6w

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.
September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous to remove to Texas, offer for sale their LANDS, situated in Cumberland County, within from 6 to 8 miles of Fayetteville, and averaging 2 miles from the Plank Road, with 2 excellent Creeks passing through, running freely even in the dryest weather, with wholesome cold water in the wells and springs, with 2 mill sites, one on each creek. On about half of said land there is excellent timber for either hewing or sawing. The above lands comprise about 2000 acres, with 3 residences, a farm attached to each in a good state of cultivation, and about 34,000 new turpentine boxes, and probably 100,000 yet to cut. The above lands are all adjoining. On the Morganton Road, at one of said mill sites, 7 miles from Fayetteville and 2 from the plank road, is an excellent location for a store and turpentine distillery. The supply of turpentine would be ample, absolutely securing all that would be made within hauling distance on the South-West, West, and North-West of said distillery—a fine extensive turpentine country, just begun to be worked. Any person wishing to buy the whole of our land, or the part belonging to either, will have an opportunity of so doing.

DUNCAN McARTHUR,
MALCOM McDONALD.
August 20, 1850. 34-6w

☞ Should the above land not be sold by the first of October next, it will then be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder.

Maryland State Consolidated Lotteries! FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850!

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by State Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!
All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,

Agents for the State Lotteries,
Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
MUSEUM BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

The following great lotteries will be drawn during the month of September. Persons residing in the most distant parts of the country can transact business with the Baltimore agency with facility, as 10 days transit by mail will bring orders to us from the most distant parts. Orders invariably answered by return mail. We name only the principal prizes of each Lottery to be drawn.

Splendid Lotteries for September, 1850.
BEHOLD! BEHOLD!! BEHOLD!!!
ORDER WITHOUT DELAY!
☞ **100,000 Capital Prize.**
Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland.
To be drawn in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th day of September, 1850.

CLASS S.

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 prize of	50,000 is	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000 is	50,000
4 prizes of	12,500 is	50,000
4 prizes of	7,500 is	30,000
4 prizes of	5,000 is	20,000
200 prizes of	3,000 is	600,000

The prizes in this unparalleled scheme will amount to the magnificent sum of $2,434,432.

Colvin & Co. will issue certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets for $560; 26 half do. 280; 26 quarter do. 140; 26 eighths do. 70; 26 sixteenths do. 35.

TICKETS $40—Shares in proportion.
COLVIN & CO.

Schedule of remaining Lotteries for September.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts	Whl'e.	Qrs.
Sept. 13.	$7,500	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	$2½,	$30.	$7½
" 16.	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	35.	8¾
" 19.	24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65.	16¼
" 20.	20,000	78 Nos 14 drawn,	5,	70.	17½
" 23.	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn,	8,	100.	25
" 24.	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	70.	17½
" 25,2 of	3,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,		15.	3¾
" 26.	25,000	78 Nos. 10 drawn,	5,	80.	20
" 27.	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	4,	50.	12½
" 28.	5,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,		15.	3¾
" 30,4 of	5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	37.	9¼
" 30.	35,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	10,	120.	30

☞ Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries. Letters come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
33-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hollow Ware, Hats, and a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes.

Also—Of WINES,

2 quarter casks of old Madeira Wine; 2 do. do. Sicily ditto; 10 do. do. Malaga ditto; 2 do. do. old Port ditto.

IN GLASS,

6 Baskets Anchor Brand Champaign; 6 ditto Heidsick do. very superior; 4 doz. old Port; 12 do. Claret, some very good; 2 casks London Porter.

☞ A large assortment of *FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS.* 2 quarter casks pure French Brandy, dark; 2 ditto ditto ditto, pale. 1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, very mellow. 175 Gallons old Nash Brandy, fine for Brandy Peaches. Peach Brandy; Apple do.; Rye Whiskey; Corn do., warranted. 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar.

The above goods will be sold low. Call and see.
W. DRAUGHON,
South East cor. Market Square.
August 27, 1850. 34-8w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the next Legislature, to restore to the citizens of Bladen County the power of electing their own Committee-men for Common Schools.
NEILL KELLY.
Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete

Stock of Goods,

direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞ All are invited to call and see before purchasing.

Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; &c.

All of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Our customers are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 24, 1850. 34-6w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have just received, and are now receiving at our old stand, North corner of Market square, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, embracing nearly every article kept in that line; also, fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. We solicit an early call from our former customers, friends, and the public generally, as we shall endeavor to please in styles and prices.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1850. 36-5w

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned will open a SCHOOL for BOYS, in Fayetteville, on the 1st of October next, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar.

Terms per Quarter—including Contingencies.

Elementary Branches,	$6 25
English ditto,	8 25
English and Classical ditto,	10 25

Payment in advance.
B. R. HUSKE.
August 10, 1850. 32-tf10

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.
L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. No. 1 Supr. kiln-dried FLOUR, from the Manayunk Mills, Delaware. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1850. 35-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

New Boarding House,

(On Second street, near Market, Wilmington,)
By R. C. MONTGOMERY, recently of the Carolina Hotel.

THE House formerly occupied by Mrs. Willkings has been newly furnished, and Mr. M. feels satisfied that he can please all who may patronise him. All his efforts will be used to make comfortable those who may give him a trial.

The House is situated within one hundred yards of the Court House, and every delicacy our market affords will be found on his Table. Terms, $1 per day.

N. B. Meals can be had at all times of the day.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30, 1850. 37-2w

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together for the transaction of a general Mercantile business in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the Stand formerly occupied by James M. Williams, north side of Person street, (nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank,) where they are receiving A LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,
Hollow-Ware, Crockery, Glass, and Japan Ware; Boots and Shoes, a good assortment; Hats and Caps; Bonnets; Coffee; Sugar; Liverpool, alum, and blown Salt; Iron; Nails; Mackerel, and a few Connecticut River Shad; Crackers; SADDLERY

And Ready-Made Clothing,

And in fact every thing usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Call and you can be suited, both in price and quality of goods.

ALSO, a good assortment of Liquors: French Brandy; Porter; Port, Madeira, and Malaga Wines; Gin, Rum, &c.

The above Goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold cheap for cash, or on time to punctual customers, or exchanged for produce of all kinds.

J. T. COUNCIL.
R. S. CAIN.
Sept. 7, 1850. 36-3w

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE CAPE FEAR BRIDGE COMPANY invite Plans to be submitted, and Proposals made, for the construction of a substantial Bridge across the Cape Fear River about three miles above the town of Fayetteville.

The River at the point selected is about 260 feet wide at low water. The abutments for the Bridge to be on either side of the river at low water mark; and will be required to be 50 feet high or thereabout.

Maj. McDugald, on the East side, or James W. Strange, Esq., on the West side of the River, (living near the Site,) will take pleasure in pointing it out, to any person who may be desireous to make contracts. Proposals to be made on or before the 20th of October next, and addressed to
JOEL WILLIAMS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3w

NOTES LOST.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid a small Pocket Book, containing the following Notes, to-wit: One note against Wm. McLeod and Arch'd McQueen, for $96 or thereabouts, dated the last of July 1844. One Note against Bennet R. Jackson, for about $30, dated in March 1844. One note against John L. McColl, for $19, made payable to Angus McLaurin; one ditto against John L. McColl, made payable to Daniel McKinnon, for $7 50, dates not recollected. One note against Major Daniel McNeill, made payable to John Everett, for $7, dated July 1844.—The first described note is made payable to John L. Fairly, Guardian of Elly Jane Fairly; the second made payable to John L. Fairly. The makers of said notes are forewarned and cautioned not to pay the same to any person except myself.
JOHN L. FAIRLY.
Richmond Co., Sept. 3, 1850. 36-3w

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE Subscriber has received from N. York an addition to his stock of

Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Mountings, Leather, &c.,

Which will enable him to supply all his old customers, as well as new, on the best possible terms, and as cheap as his neighbors. Therefore he invites his customers, as well as all others, to call and examine his Saddles and Harness before purchasing elsewhere. Having upwards of thirty years' experience at the business, he flatters himself he can supply the demand, without resorting to Northern-made, Penitentiary-made work.

GEO. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5. 36 3w

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of October next.

TERMS—*Payable quarterly in advance.*

For Tuition and Contingencies, $6 25, 8 25, and 10 25, according to the advancement of the Student.

For Board with the Principal, $7 per month, including washing, fuel and lights

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Aug. 20, 1850. 33-6w

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance o be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$70,000.
$26,567! $20,000! $10,000!
100 Prizes of $1,000! 100 do. of $500!
14 Drawn Numbers out of 75!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class I, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1850.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $70,000, 1 of 26,567, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 Prizes of 500. &c. &c.
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$240	00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	120	00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	60	00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	30	00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
34td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against employing my negroes to work at any labor without a special permit from either Mr. J. Haralson or myself.
JOHN A. WILLIAMS.
Sept 7, 1850. 36-4w

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

THE Christian Minstrel; The Alpine Glee Singer; Sabbath School Melodies; Southern Harmony, &c. &c., just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 19, 1850.

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at
HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy—By J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—By S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Surgery—By E. Geddings, M. D.
Physiology—By James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—By Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—By Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—By C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

Dr. D. J. Cain, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, Lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.

Dr. G. B. Flagg, Physician to the Alms House, Lectures twice a week on diseases; Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
August 5, 1850. 33-6w

POETRY.

PLEASANT WORDS.

There's music in the whispers
Of the soft wind's gentle swell,
That echoes back the voices
Our childhood knew so well;
And in the gentle murmur
Of the ever-singing stream,
Whose silver tones of gladness
Like angel-voices seem.

In the hour of dreamy twilight
There's music wild and high,
When the stars of evening gather
In the blue and tranquil sky;
And Mem'ry tunes her harp-strings,
To the soft and holy lays
That float back with the echoes
Of other, happier days.

There's music all around us,
Bidding the heart rejoice,
From the loudest lays of science,
To the tiny songster's voice;
But there's a sweeter music
Than that of arts or birds
'Tis the melody that floateth
From kind and *pleasant words.*

Suppressing a Beer Shop.—An enterprising Dutchman, who kept a beer and porter house in New York, gave the following account at the police office, of an assault on his premises; speaking of the person who commenced the row, he said:

"He comed in and axed to sell him some peer; I told him he had as more as would do him goot—he called me a Tutch liar, and pegan to proke two tumplers, ven me and Hans Spreighler, and my torter Petsy, and all de toder men about my place, pegin to put him out and presently he coom pack with twenty more shest like him and say: 'I mill fix tis peer concern and preak him up, ann de shentlemans vat vants to get trunk shall get trunk like shentlemans on gin and prandy, and not tis tam Tutch pises.' Ten dey kick Hans Spreighler perhind his pack and kissed my torter Petsy pefore her face, and preak all ter glass pottles, except der pig stone pitcher, and spilt my wife and me and todder parrels of peer all over te cellar. Hans runn'd out ter door and called for te vatchoouse, and my vife called murter like ter tevil, put pefore ter vatchouse came der tam rowdies proke ur all to pieces—and my vife and my torter Petsy and Hans Spreighler, and ter pottles and ter dumblers, and ter plates and tishes, all smashed up togedder."

Tough.—"You are rather a crooked character, Mr. Jones."

"Rather, sir; but not quite so crooked as a tree I once knew. It was the tallest butter-nut I ever saw. Standing close to it one day in a thunder-storm, I saw a squirrel in one of the topmost branches. The lightning struck the same branch about three feet above him—the squirrel started—the lightning had to follow the grain, and the squirrel went straight down. So confounded crooked was the tree, sir, that the squirrel, by my watch, got to the bottom precisely three minutes before the lightning."

"That's a lie," exclaimed the landlord.

"A lie! true, sir, as any story ever was. I afterwards saw that tree cut down and made into rails for a hog pasture. The hogs would crawl through twenty times in a day, and so thundering crooked were them rails that every time the hogs got out they found themselves in the pasture again!"

PUBLIC DINNERS.

There is scarcely a mail now-a-days which does not bring the odour of some half dozen "dinners" gotten up and devoured to the especial honor and glory of this, that, or the other distinguished man. The laurel wreath is no longer awarded with judicious discrimination as the recompense of public service; popular favor is testified by more substantial, tangible and unequivocal signs, and the hero of to-day is stuffed and toasted with beef-steaks, pies and flagons. It was a maxim with the Romans, that no citizen should receive the honors of a public triumph or statue unless he had either conquered a province; or done some equally signal service to the state. It is a maxim with us, that every man who chances to cut a caper or so on the stage dramatic or political, whether he plays in sock or buskin, whether he is the object of merited applause, or ridicule, shall be dinnered and drank and lauded to his face, until moved by a *spirituous* or patriotic enthusiasm, he bursts forth in rapturous celebration of his own "insignificance, and the kind, too kind indulgence of his friends."

These honors, if honors they may be called, are becoming too cheap. Testimonials of public gratitude are worth absolutely nothing either to those who receive or those who bestow them, when they are conferred with indiscriminate prodigality alike on the worthy and the unworthy. These things are valued like most others, in proportion to their scarcity. The royal purple and ermine cease to be desired and sought after as badges of distinction, when worn by mountebanks and merry Andrews. Ours is not a country abounding in monuments of any kind. We have been charged with neglect in this particular—as almost destitute of national pride, because we have erected comparatively so few durable fabrics in commemoration of our distinguished men, or the eras by which our history is marked. We are certainly not unmindful of the glory of our country or our ancestors—but the fame of both may be endangered if we go on in this way to magnify and immortalize every atom of a man who is afloat in the political atmosphere. This system of "dinnering" was no doubt destined in its commencement for good purposes, and had its effect, while limited within proper bounds. But it has degenerated, until it has become a mere political stratagem for the advancement of those men or measures which can't get along by any other means. We eat and drink immortality to events and characters, that will scarcely survive the fumes of the feast. Our swords and bayonets are literally converted into knives and forks, and the most brilliant achievement vanishes while we turn off a bumper or swallow a dumpling. *Sic transit gloria mundi.—Raleigh Register.*

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

The following extract from Burke's "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," illustrates some of those singular "downs" of fortune, occurring in Europe to persons of noble, and even of royal lineage, for which we can console ourselves by referring to almost as marvellous "ups" in the United States:

What race in Europe surpassed in royal position, in personal achievement, our Henrys and our Edwards? and yet we find the great great-grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of George Duke of Clarence, following the craft of a *Cobbler!* at the little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the year 1637. Besides, if we were to investigate the fortunes of many of the inheritors of the royal arms, it would soon be discovered that

"The aspiring blood of Lancaster"

had sunk into the ground. The princely stream flows at the present time through very humble

LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

SENATORS.

Anson—Purdie Richardson, whig.
Ashe, Watauga, and Surry—George Bower, democrat.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Richard Wooten, democrat.
Bertie—Lewis Bond, whig.
Buncombe and Henderson—N. W. Woodfin, whig.
Beaufort and Hyde—Allen Grist, whig.
Burke and McDowell—Tod R. Caldwell, whig.
Cumberland—T. N. Cameron, democrat.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Rufus Barringer, whig.
Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln—John F. Hoke, democrat.
Haywood, Macon and Cherokee—William H. Thomas, democrat
Chatham—John H. Haughton, whig.
Caswell—George Williamson, democrat.
Chowan and Gates—Henry Willey, whig.
Craven—Wm. H. Washington, whig.
Camden and Currituck—John Barnard, whig.
Carteret and Jones—M. F. Arendel, whig.
Cleaveland and Rutherford—John G. Bynum, whig.
Davie and Rowan—John A. Lillington, whig.
Davidson—Samuel Hargrave, democrat.
Duplin—Amos Herring, democrat.
Edgecombe—Henry T. Clarke, democrat.
Franklin—James Collins, democrat.
Guilford—John A. Gilmer, whig.
Greene and Lenoir—Edwin G. Speight, democrat.
Granville—Nathaniel E. Canaday, democrat.
Hertford—Vanpelt Sessoms, whig.
Halifax—Andrew Joyner, whig.
Iredell and Alexander—George F. Davidson, whig.
Johnston—William A. Watson, democrat.
Moore and Montgomery—Angus R. Kelly, whig.
Mecklenburg and Union—G. W. Caldwell, democrat.
Martin—W. R. W. Sherod, democrat.
Nash—John H. Drake, democrat.
New Hanover—N. N. Nixon, democrat.
Northampton—J. M. L. Rogers, democrat.
Onslow—George H. McMillan, democrat.
Orange and Alamance—John Berry, democrat.
Pasquotank and Perquimons—Wm. B. Shepard, whig.
Person—R. H. Hester, democrat.
Pitt—Wm. Ebern, whig.
Rockingham—Daniel W. Courts, democrat.
Richmond and Robeson—John Malloy, whig.
Randolph—William B. Lane, whig.
Stokes and Forsyth—Philip Barrow, democrat.
Sampson—Thomas Bunting, democrat.
Washington and Tyrrell—T. E. Pender, whig.
Warren—Weldon N. Edwards, democrat.
Wayne—John Exum, democrat. Died since Election.

Democrats 27; Whigs 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—Benjamin J. Dunlap, A. J. Dargan, whigs.
Ashe—A. B. McMillan, whig.
Beaufort—Jesse Stubbs, Wm. H. Tripp, whigs.
Bertie—J. B. Cherry, P. H. Winston, whigs.
Bladen—T. S. D. McDowell, democrat.
Brunswick—John H. Hill, whig.
Buncombe—M. Erwin, whig, James Sharp, democrat.
Burke—W. W. Avery, democrat, H. Walton, whig.
Cabarrus—J. W. Scott, John Shinpoch, whigs.
Caldwell—
Camden—Caleb Barco, whig.
Carteret—Jennings Piggot, whig.
Caswell—Samuel P. Hill, D. S. Johnston, democrats.
Chatham—D. Brazier, D. Hackney, whigs, R. S. Cotten, democrat.
Cherokee—George W. Hayes, whig.
Chowan—Wm. E. Bond, democrat.
Cleaveland—Mr. Holland, democrat.
Columbus—John A. Maultsby, whig.
Craven—A. T. Jerkins, whig, G. S. Stevenson, democrat.
Cumberland—J. C. Dobbin, G. W. Pegram, democrats.
Currituck—Mr. Jarvis, democrat.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, A. J. Foster, whigs.
Davie—B. C. Douthitt, whig.
Duplin—Isaac B. Kelly, Henry Mathis, democrats.
Edgecombe—Joshua Barnes, Kenneth Thigpen, democrats.
Gates—Mills H. Eure, whig.
Greene—B. F. Williams, whig.
Granville—Amis, Wiggins and Parham, whigs.
Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, P. Adams, C. H. Wiley, whigs.
Halifax—Wm B. Pope, Dudley Clanton, whigs.
Haywood—R. G. A. Love, democrat.
Henderson—H. T. Farmer, whig.
Hyde—Erasmus D. Saunderson, democrat.
Iredell—Bogle, McKay and Campbell, whigs.
Johnston—Linn B. Saunders, James Tomlinson, democrats.
Jones—B. F. Simmons, whig.
Lenoir—Wm. Sutton, democrat.
Lincoln—R. Rankin, T. D. Reinhardt, S. N. Stowe, H. Sherill, democrats.
Macon—D. W. Siler, whig.
Martin—W. L. Mizzell, democrat.
Mecklenburg—E. C. Davidson, whig, J. K. Harrison and James J. Williams, democrats.
Moore—Samuel J. Person, democrat.
Montgomery—Zebedee Russel, whig.
Nash—Ford Taylor, democrat.
New Hanover—John D. Powers, W. Hill, democrats.
Northampton—D. A. Barnes, whig, T. J. Person, democrat.
Onslow—D. W. Fonville, democrat.
Orange—C. Jones, Jr., D. A. Montgomery, Dr. Durham, George Patterson, democrats.
Pasquotank—George D. Poole, whig.
Perquimons—Thomas Wilson, democrat.
Person—C. S. Winstead, democrat.
Pitt—W. J. Blow, whig, Marshall Dickinson, democrat.
Randolph—J. Thornburg, J. M. A. Drake, whigs.
Robeson—Wm. McNeill, Neill McNeill, democrats.
Rockingham—T. Ruffin, Jr., Horatio Kallum, democrats.
Richmond—W. L. Steele, whig.
Rowan—A. H. Caldwell, H. J. Foard, whigs.
Rutherford—C. J. Webb, Jesse Sloan, whigs.
Sampson—Amos Herring, J. A. Boykin, democrats.
Stanly—Francis Locke, whig.
Stokes—Allen Flynt, Henry Marshall, J. A. Waugh, democrats.
Surry—J. McLean, James Sheek and Cockerman, democrats.
Tyrrell—Joseph McCleese, whig.
Wake—J. D. Newsom, R. M. Saunders, Burwell Rollins, democrats.
Warren—F. A. Thornton, Wm. Eaton, Jr., democrats.
Washington—W. W. Swanner, democrat.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, J. V. Sherard, democrats.
Yancey—Samuel Fleming, democrat.

Somnambulism on the Sound.—An interesting case of somnambulism occurred on board the steamer Commodore, on Tuesday night, during her passage from Stonington to New York. The subject was a female, who, to the astonishment of the steerage passengers, left her berth in the ladies' cabin, and proceeded to pace the deck. She was attired in her sleeping habiliments, and being tall and thin, presented one of the most ghostly sights ever seen. Her appearance among the 'second class' passengers, who were piled up in all sorts of ways upon the boxes and bales of merchandize, created great excitement.

The "boot black," who was sitting near the door of the engine house, as she approached, was frightened to such a degree, that he would have jumped overboard, but that a fireman caught him in his arms. Indeed the alarm among the negroes was very general, and they scooted before her like sheep. The somnambulist's sleeping career was shortened abruptly in consequence of her stumbling over a box, when she awoke from her dream and again returned to her berth.—She was a woman of about 35 or 40 years.

Boston Courier.

THE SOUTH AND "PROTECTION."

What Next!—If the following, which we take from the Charleston Mercury of the 21st ultimo, is not the true, unadulterated, and real American protective system, then we are no judges. It is a most sensibly expressed article, and contains, in a nutshell, the whole doctrine in favor of home industry. We shall soon expect to see South Carolina throw up her hat, and shout for a tariff of protection.

New Orleans Bulletin.

ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN MECHANICS.

"Do not send abroad for help if you have work to do, when it can be done in your own neighborhood—perhaps at your next door. Encourage your own honest, industrious, faithful Mechanics. They need all the work they can get. By such a course you keep money at home, assist the worthy, and have just as good work performed. It is the only way to make a town prosperous—to support your schools and churches. Where there is a disposition to send a hundred miles for articles that, to say the least, could be manufactured as well at your own door, there will always be little or no business done in the place—the churches will be thinly attended, and all kinds of labor extremely dull. Wherever mechanics are the best employed, prosperity is seen—the social virtues predominate, travelling mountebanks and pedlars retire in disgust, and a kindly, brotherly feeling is experienced, which is the source of unspeakable happiness.

"Whatever you have to be done, look around and see if your neighbors cannot do it. If you have a house to build or a shoe to tap, a harness to be made or a pump to be bored, a pack of business cards to be printed or a well to be dug, just look among your neighbors before you undertake to send abroad; and if you have none around you capable of the task, it will be time enough to look elsewhere.—It is a wrong idea to suppose nothing is serviceable that is made at home. We know of many instances where men have refuse to purchase work made by their neighbors, and sent to a distant city for the articles they needed, and paid a third more for them, when, behold! they had been manufactured and sent away to sell by the very neighbors of whom they refused to purchase.

"Let it be the motto of all—I will encourage my own neighbors. In turn you will be encouraged also. A mutual feeling of good will and kindness will spring up in your midst, and prosperity will be observable in every street and in every dwelling."

A Scene for Darley.—It is commonly said, when the question is asked why a paper of the character of "Punch" never succeeds in this country, that there is not the food for fun, nor the occasion for caricature here that there are in England or in France; and, moreover, that there is lacking in our national character, that appreciation of the ridiculous which is an element of character in the other countries named. We have always dissented from this view of the matter, being inclined to attribute the early decay of our attempts in this kind to a lack of capacity, or what is as bad, of capital, on the part of the would-be funny man,—the editor.

Certain it is that occasions are constantly occurring here, which call in the most marked manner for the pencil of the caricaturist, as the instrument that alone can do them justice. What, for instance can be more truly comic than the scene which took place the other day, in the Syracuse Convention, when the redoubtablo "hero of a hundred fights," with that bland and forbearing courtesy of accost which so pre-eminently characterizes him, rose in his place, as a member of the Convention, kindly to urge the admission to that body of the "Prince" of the Barnburners, the main pillar of the Buffalo Platform, the Senator-expectant of the Empire State!

Truly, our suggestion is worth a thought. Darley might advantageously nib his most comic crayon to give the world a sketch thus mottoed:

PRINCE JOHN CHAINED BY CAPTAIN RYNDERS.

"There is some public virtue left
In Syracuse!" {Damon & Pythias.

N. Y. Express.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

The Charleston Mercury of Friday publishes the following note from the notorious Mr. Rhett:

Messrs. Editors: There is an error made by your correspondent B, (unintentional I know) in his account of the speech I lately delivered at Walterborough, which it is proper I should correct, only, because inconsistent with the position I took in Charleston and elsewhere. He represents me as saying in substance, "We must secede, *South Carolina will lead off*—Georgia will go with her, &c." What I said was: *Georgia will lead off*, South Carolina will go with her, &c.

Your obedient servant,

R. B. RHETT.

The *erratum* touches the gist of the whole matter. Georgia is to "lead off," and South Carolina to follow. But Georgia *won't* lead off, and South Carolina won't have to follow, and there will be the end of it, gentlemen of the Rhett genus pluming themselves the while on their being 'true to the South.' A little home capital for personal advancement is at the bottom of a great deal of the disunion movement. The *cue* is now given out. "Georgia will lead off! And, if she don't, we who are for resistance, will cry out, how the South would have been saved, *if Georgia had not disappointed us!*" Such will be the language of the resistance men in six months from this time.

Richmond Times.

Agrarians.—The Socialists of New York had a procession and banquet at Hoboken, on Monday. One of the speakers said that society would never get better till the guillotine was resorted to, as in 1792; but the President protested against wholesale massacres of 'people with property.' Another speaker did not think much of even Louis Blanc, because he dressed decently and received company in a handsome saloon.

Horace Greely says: some men who know enough to advertise, are so narrow as to confine their advertisements to journals of their own creed or party. If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith, this is wise, but if they desire to have the whole public for customers, it is otherwise.

'I go through my work,' as the needle said to the idle boy. 'But not until you are hard pushed,' said the boy.

MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE.

We copy the following just tribute to the enterprise of our merchants, from an able article in the last number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine:

"It is not a little surprising that American mechanics have been able to sustain themselves, much less to successfully compete with those of England, who, under the influence of wholesome laws, are furrowing every sea both by wind and steam, under the fostering care of that commercial policy which characterizes British nationality, and against the tide of rivalry that is bearing down on the Western World. It requires but a glance at the geographical position of the United States to satisfy the thinking man that they have more to win or lose in this gigantic race than all the world beside; and notwithstanding the warping influence of the restrictive laws upon American commerce enacted in a barbarous age, the historic page has never shown an equal amount of improvement in any science or art, (under similar oppressive influences,) as is exhibited in the complete adaptation of American ships to all the purposes of commerce.

"Within a period of thirty years her packet ships have grown in size from 400 to 2000 tons, and her ocean steamships from 300 to 3000 tons burden. It should not be forgotten, in connection with this, that although to Americans belongs the honor of first navigating the ocean by steam, yet they relinquished the main field of enterprise to embark more largely into more lucrative investments in sailing ships, and, after a lapse of near thirty years, they again launch forth on the billowy tide of competition, and, in less than six years, are enabled, by their success, to silence the roar of the British lion, whose bombastic bellowings were echoed through the entire English press; and all this; let it be remembered, has been accomplished in the very face of the most unfavorable laws for the measurement of ships—laws that actually invite fraud, and encourage avarice to endanger the lives of confiding passengers, and those whose home is on the deep, while her rival has the best laws that are now known in the commercial world."

ORIGINAL AND TRUE.

Mr. Franklin A——, who was a gentleman of good qualities and infinite good humor, used with much pleasantry to relate the following anecdote as having occurred to himself when a young man. A young lady in the neighborhood had won his affections, and he had commenced paying his addressess. During the courtship he sometimes supped with the lady's family, when he was always regaled with a homely dish of mush and milk, and being of a serious turn was generally invited to say grace over the meal. The supper did not taste amiss as the family of the fair one was in moderate circumstances, and being himself poor he admired such domestic economy; besides he was satisfied provided he could gain his fair Dulcinea. 'The course of true love,' it is said, 'never did run smooth.' And Frank chanced to have a rival much richer than himself. One evening when he was visiting his charmer, after the board had been spread with the frugal meal of mush and milk, but before the family had taken their seats at the table, some one spied Frank's rival riding up. Immediately a change came o'er the substantial meal. As if by magic, the table was cleared of its load, and naught remained to tell the tale but the clean white cloth. In the course of a short time, however, the table was again furnished, not as before, but with the suitable appendages for making tea, and with warm bread, such as is hastily baked, and in common parlance called 'short cake.' When all was ready, as was the custom, brother A—— was invited to say grace, who with due solemnity, hands folded and eyes closed, pronounced the following impromptu benediction:

"The Lord be praised,
How I'm amazed
To see how things have mended;
Here's short cake and tea,
For supper I see,
When mush and milk were intended."

It is almost unnecessary to add that, after this grace, Frank never returned to woo his lady love, but he left her to the undisturbed possession of his more fortunate rival.

Telegraphic Verbosity.—We hear frequent complaints of the brief, incomplete and unsatisfactory accounts which the telegraph furnishes of events and proceedings in different parts of the country. It is said to furnish just enough to spoil the details when they come to hand. Much of truth as there is in this charge, we imagine the telegraph, or those, more properly, who cater to its lightning uses, are equally open to an opposite complaint. Certainly, a great part of the matter published under the head of telegraphic dispatches is the most useless and unimportant stuff imaginable, which would not be noticed if received by due course of mail in the papers, but which, as it is paid for at the rate of a cent, a word or so, editors think they must spread out in the most prominent type.

A daily reader of city journals will not want for illustrations of this state of things, but here is one occurring in the Congressional report of the New York journals, that is more ridiculous than most of those we daily meet:

"Mr. Evans asked Mr. Fitch to yield the floor.
"Mr. Fitch positively refused.
"Mr. Evans said something.
"Mr. Fitch said something in reply."

Of what immense importance it is, in these days of Congressional verbosity, to know that "Mr. Fitch said something" and "Mr. Evans said something in reply!" What emotions do such startling sentences elongated to paragraphs, waken in the mind! How the soul thrills, as the great fact is translated to it, that "Mr. Evans said something," and what a returning tide of feeling flows over it, as close upon the first, comes the farther solemn fact, that "Mr. Fitch said something in reply!"

Springfield Republican.

Of what fruit is cider made?
Don't know: sir.
What a stupid! What did you get when you robbed widow Collins's orchard?
I got a licking, sir.

Truth, they say, lies in a well. 'For my part,' said a wit, 'I thought it the property of truth to lie no where.'

From the Charleston Mercury.

TAKING THE CENSUS IN BARNWELL.

Messrs. Editors:—Northern aggression has so excited and exasperated the people of this section of country, that many an innocent man may suffer—as for example: Not long since I was traveling through a certain portion of this District, pursuing my avocation peacefully and diligently.—I carried a pair of saddlebags, and had my blanks, &c. swung upon my back. I am willing to allow I may have resembled "a suspicious character." About the hour of 12, I reached a house, and over the door was written in large letters "Best Liquors," wherein were congregated several persons of the surrounding neighborhood. Said I to myself, "I will not only escape the scorching rays of the sun, but will add many names to my list." I hitched my horse, and as I approached, I heard one of them say—"There comes one of the d—d rascals now." I knew not at the time what he meant, but, to my cost, I soon discovered. "Mister, I s'pose you are an Abolitioner, aint you?" said one, as they all gathered around me. I perceived they had been drinking, and were pretty much "how come you so" or "half seas over," or what might be termed neither drunk nor sober; in fact, they were in that state that might be considered most dangerous to a man whose appearance did not please them. I stated my business in a very submissive manner, for I saw that mischief was afoot; still they doubted me. I then showed them my commission, signed by the United States Marshal. "It's all a forgery, boys; let's search him. He's a regular Abolitioner; I can tell by his looks; let's search him, and then tar and feather, or hang him." I began to feel uneasy. I knew not one of them. They were all half drunk, and appeared determined. In vain I stated to them that I was a prominent officer of the U. States—they only "wished it was Fillmore himself instead of me;" and while I most strenuously denied—they insisted upon—the "Right of Search." Their will at the time was law—might was right, and all resistance was useless. They gave my pockets, saddlebags, and books a most thorough investigation. "He aint got a cent," said one. "That's the way all them Yankee rascals travel." "Tar and feathers," said all. Perspiration now flowed freely. I looked at my horse, but there was no chance to reach him. I was surrounded—completely hemmed in. Thinks I, this bangs creation. "Gentlemen," said I, "I am no Abolitionist I am a native of this District—never was out of the State in my life," (I had been in Augusta once, but thought it better not to mention it.) "If you tar and feather me, you will degrade an innocent man—not only the United States, but the State of South Carolina, will suffer in my person."

I intended to make a few more remarks, and might have reached a climax of eloquence that would have deterred them, but just at this moment a detachment of eighteen or twenty candidates arrived, and, although they were somewhat gratified at the proceedings, (not liking a former letter I wrote to the Mercury,) they kindly rescued me, and, after a while, I went on my way rejoicing.

I have numbered on my list about 10,000, and have not found a single maiden lady over thirty years. They can't live in this country beyond that, when they either die or get married.

I have been invited to preach upon two occasions, and, although I do not wear a peculiarly sanctimonious expression, I have been called upon to pray frequently. As you have seen, I have been taken up once for an Abolitionist. I have been requested to marry a couple. I have killed one fine horse, and broke a buggy into atoms. I have rode more, asked more questions oftener, and slept sounder at nights, than any living man. Further, deponent sayeth not. Your old friend,

ASSISTANT OF BARNWELL.

The adulteration of medicine appears to be carried on in England in a systematic mode. We give an extract from a writer on the subject in a late English paper:

"Oxyde of zinc is adulterated very commonly with sulphate and carbonate of baryta and Dutch lead, the latter previously adulterated with a substance still cheaper, plaster paris. Nitrate of silver consists precisely of four parts of this very valuable salt, and one part of nitrate of potash, ("villainous saltpetre.") Balsam copaiba is nothing but castor-oil with a dash of the true balsam. White precipitate (amiduret mercury, &c. of Kane) is usually made up of carefully precipitated carbonate of lime, (chalk.) exactly one part, and white precipitate one part.—Hydriodate of potash is hydriodate potash six parts, common salt one part, and carbonate of potash half-a-part. Sulphate magnesia is glauber salt in small crystals—no attempt at mystification. Tartar emetic is almost always sulphate of potash and tartar emetic (the latter, of course, by some mental process, also considered pure) of each equal parts. Calomel is, (mind, don't go astray,) 1st, for the Western States of America, 'carbonate of lime nine parts, pure calomel three parts;' 2d, for the Eastern States, 'pure calomel one part, carbonate of lime three parts.'—Kerme's mineral (latterly considered an antidote to strychnine) is red ochre, potato starch, lamp black, Prussian blue, of each according to the fancy of the druggist; of pure kermes *none!* Lactate of iron is sugar of milk and sulphate of iron; of lactic acid none. Opium is that drug carefully washed to get out the morphia, and made up again as good as new. Real Turkey rhubarb, much the same rhubarb exposed to spirit. Quina and morphia fare little better. A good beginning has been made in the petition to the House of Commons respecting the adulteration of milk. Let it be rigorously followed by one against the adulteration of medicines."

We do not really wish to libel any religious sect in the world, but in our humble opinion there never lived a man who beat and abused his wife but he was first more or less imbued with the principles of Shake-ber-ism.

An old adage says, "time is money." In that case if the clerk of the weather has anything to do with it, we would most respectfully suggest that he give us a little change.

The Kentucky Silver Mines, near the Cumberland Falls, yield a clear profit of $100 to the 100 lbs. of ore This is very rich.

AMERICAN FITS OF ENTHUSIASM.

See the following article from the New Haven Courier, in which the editor, with some severity, is out upon his countrymen for their occasional extravagance in the reception of distinguished persons from abroad. There is much truth in the Courier's remarks, but we doubt whether there must not be a radical change in human nature itself, before curiosity, that powerful principle in man, can be extinguished, or the love of notoriety in ourselves, which has always something to do with the notoriety of others, can be entirely subdued. The error of our people lies chiefly in forgetting to discriminate between the merely notorious, and the eminent qualities which deserve respect as well as admiration. The love and gratitude of a nation attended the reception and triumphant progress of Lafayette; whilst the feelings which greeted Dickens, though mingled with some respect for genius, were nearer akin to toadyism than any other quality. Dickens was not without a keen perception of human character and the springs of human affection, and hence the popularity of his writings among all classes. James, one of the most prolific of novelists, and popular with a large class of readers, is not a man of real genius in the true sense of the term, and hence probably his advent in Gotham has not been distinguished by much enthusiasm. Frederika Bremer, who is also in America, and the intellectual superior of James, has attracted but little observation, probably because she resolutely shunned it. Jenny Lind is not distinguished, that we know of, for intellectual qualities. We do not know that she ever wrote a book in her whole life—not even a scrap of poetry,—but she is endowed with one great art or faculty, undoubtedly impressed by the Divine hand, in which she is, perhaps, superior to all other beings. Whatever it may be called, its possessor can impart to others the highest human delight—and therefore her extraordinary popularity is not a matter of much surprise. But there is something in the character of the woman herself which must always excite admiration. Her guileless simplicity, and boundless benevolence, may even interest many hearts not themselves under the influence of such emotions.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the New Haven Courier.

AMERICAN FITS OF ENTHUSIASM.

It is a queer comment upon the proverbial coldness of the Yankee temperament, to witness the occasional enthusiasm which, from time to time, greets the arrival of distinguished foreigners. The triumphal progress of Lafayette through our country, was, we believe, the first manifestation of highly excited public feeling which our citizens had ever shown. This demonstration was right and proper. A young French noble, of great wealth, and surrounded by all the seductions of a court, and the allurements of a recently formed union with a beautiful woman, leaves everything that he may bring aid and assistance to the desponding cause of American freedom. Fifty years of peace and prosperity had made a wonderful change in the land, and well might our people rejoice to exhibit to a public benefactor, under a mixed feeling of gratitude and pride, the results of that war for national deliverance in which he had borne so conspicuous a part. A phrensy of public gratitude made, and justly made, the progress of Lafayette a triumphal procession, hundreds of miles in length.

The next public welcome of a foreigner was in striking contrast to the first. A female dancer, who could whirl about more times on one toe than anybody else, and who exhibited considerably more of her legs than had before been thought decorous, even on the stage, served as the object for a frantic and foolish ebullition of public enthusiasm which was as intense in degree as, fortunately, it was limited in its field.

Having thus done the honors to Mars and Terpsichore, the country a little later fell into a syncope of admiration for literature, in the shape of *Charles Dickens.* "Boz" became the cynosure of all eyes—and Boston led the way, in a fashion becoming the Modern Athens. Commercial New York got up a fancy ball, and charged $10 for a ticket. Everybody that had read the Pickwick Papers, or Oliver Twist, felt entitled to a lock of his hair, or his autograph, or a shake by the hand of the literary lion.

The good sense of our people somehow got lost amid all these civilities and compliments; nor, indeed, did it fairly return until the "American Notes for General Circulation" reached our shores. When it was found that neither the dinners of the serious nor the dancing of the gay, nor the extravagant praise and attention of everybody, had made him in love with negro slavery nor blackguard newspapers—New England blueness nor the pert forwardness of the vulgar rich—nor, indeed, with much else among us than mint juleps, Madeira, and the beauty of our young women—we suddenly discovered, in a paroxyism of shame and penitence, that we had wasted our attentions on a bewhiskered chap whose most observable peculiarity was that he drank inordinate quantities of brandy and Jamaica rum.

So severe a lesson on the folly of toadying foreigners of distinction, ought to have prevented the present generation, at least, from again making judies of themselves in a similar manner. But *Jenny Lind* has come—Stockholm is in mourning for her loss, and New York is in ecstacies at her arrival. Thirty thousand people forgot or neglected their seats in church last Sunday, that they might catch a glimyse of a pleasant-looking but not beautiful young woman, with light blue eyes and massive nose and lips. The daughter of a poor Swedish school-master, unrivalled in her powers of song, and with a purity of heart and a guilelessness of character unsullied by the proverbial temptations of her position—she deserves a cordial and affectionate welcome from those who know how to appreciate here rare musical genius, and more than this, her kindness of heart and princely liberality to the poor and the needy. Such a reception would have been as grateful to her feelings as proper in itself. But this kind of ovation, the first act of which has just taken place in New York, and which threatens to carry all before it in her case, as in that of Dickens, will as surely disgust the Stockholm lady as it did the London gentleman.

But what is written is written, and it can hardly be expected that the large class in New York and other cities, who mistake notoriety for distinction, will refrain from any of the common and well known methods of identifying their pretensions insignificance with Jenny Lind's established name and reputation. Jerry Snooks will probably head a deputation from Quattlebum, to congratulate her on her safe arrival, and to beg her highly appreciated but gratuitous services in a concert for the endowment of a self-supporting poor-house in that interesting village. Mr. Buncombe asks her aid in completing a monument to the late distinguished and 'talented' Judge Booby, of Hornby, in Maine, and so on; and for every conceivable object will our paltry great men try to gratify their vanity by the temporary connection of their own insignificant names with that of this single-hearted and benevolent lady.

In this way Dickens became disgusted with much that he saw among us, not understanding that persons of true taste and delicacy withdrew in disgust from such exhibitions of vanity. The Baltimore folly of drawing Fanny Ellsler—a *ciderant* widow, between forty and fifty years old, and with grown-up children—through the streets, with men, or what passed as such, in place of horses, will, we suppose, be repeated, and many other fantasies of folly, will mark the Swedish songster's presence in our land.

Next, Lord Brougham, or, as we conjecture he has now become, *Earl* Brougham, with his wit, his sarcasm, his knowledge and his nankeen pantaloons, is coming out to make up the five great "lions" for whom our countrymen will have made jackasses of themselves. A live lord, and that lord *Brougham*, will be a great card for those who know how to play it to their own advantage. He will be feted and flattered, followed and fawned upon, all the more disgustingly, from the experience acquired by these parasites in past practice. The return we may and ought to expect, will probably be got, in the shape of two crown octavos, blowing up all and sundry of the Americans, in the trenchant style of Henry Brougham, Ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

But after all, ours is a free country, one man is as good as another, and if some thousands see fit to make fools of themselves, by becoming public lick-spittles to every distinguished foreigner, why, we must be content to keep our own skirts free of the folly, and let others do as they will. What a collection of names for Yankees to go mad about!—Gilbert M. La Fayette, Fanny Ellsler, Charles Dickens, Jenny Lind, and Henry Brougham. O! consisteney, thou art a jewel!

OUR CHILDREN.

"*The beautiful vanish, and return not.*"

They are stricken, darkly stricken;
Faint and fainter grows each breath,
And the shadows round them thicken,
Of the darkness that is Death.
We are with them bending o'er them,
And the soul in sorrow saith,
"Would that I had passed before them
To the darkness that is Death."

They are sleeping, coldly sleeping,
In the graveyard, still and lone,
Where the winds, above them sweeping,
Make a melancholy moan.
Thickly round us, darkly o'er us,
Is the pall of sorrow thrown;
And our heart beats make the chorus
Of that melancholy moan.

They are waking, brightly waking,
From the slumbers of the tomb,
And, enrobed in Light, forsaking
Its impenetrable gloom;
They are rising, they have risen,
And their spirit forms illume,
In the darkness of Death's prison,
The impenetrable gloom.

They are passing, upward passing,
Dearest beings of our love,
And their spirit forms are glassing
In the beautiful Above;
There we see them—there we hear them—
Through our dreams they ever move;
And we long to be anear them,
In the beautiful Above.

They are going, gently going,
In their angel robes to stand,
Where the stream of Life is flowing
In the far off Silent Land.
We shall mourn them—we shall miss them
From our broken little band;
But our souls shall still caress them,
In the far off Silent Land.

They are singing, sweetly singing,
Far beyond the vale of Night,
Where the angel-harps are ringing,
And the Day is ever bright.
We can love them—we can greet them
From this land of dimmer light,
Till God takes us hence to meet them
Where the Day is ever bright.

Why are trees like swine? Because they root in the ground.

WISTAR'S BALSAM AT THE SOUTH.

The following certificate of the efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam in the cure of Influenza, Coughs and Colds, is from a gentleman well and favorably known to the people of this and the adjoining counties, and will doubtless induce all who are similarly affected, to try Wistar's celebrated Balsam.—*Charlottesville, Va. Advocate, March* 21, 1849.

Charlottesville, March 6th, 1849.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: In the winter of 1846–7 I was confined to my room and bed some two or three months, with a very severe cough, produced by a cold. This was attended with considerable pain in the side; I found it difficult to be in bed. My physicians and friends thought I was going into a decline or consumption. I had heard much of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and asked the opinion of my physician about trying it; he made no objection; in fact he said I could take nothing better. I obtained two or three bottles, took it, and was completely restored by it. I have since made use of this Balsam in my family for Influenza, Coughs and Colds, always with decided success. I do not hesitate, and take pleasure in recommending this article to my friends and the public.

Signed, C. J. NOEL.

The genuine always has the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and Druggists everywhere.

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

ROUSING A HOOSIER.

A Scene at a Steamboat Dinner.

It happened my lot not many weeks since, to be a passenger on board the fast running steamboat M——, bound from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Among the number of persons in the cabin, was H——, a would be wag, and a live Hoosier, fresh from the swamps and bogs of Indiana. It so happened that in his humor of fun H—— resolved to quiz this, as he supposed, green individual, and only waited for a good opportunity of so doing. None occurred until dinner time, when the wag took particular pains to place himself exactly opposite the Hoosier at the table, and soon after the company had commenced eating, he hailed him as follows:

"I say, my friend, you're from Hoosierdom, I suppose"

"I'm from Indiana," was the civil reply.

"Do they raise cabbage where you come from?"

"No, but I reckon they du whar you cum from."

"What do you judge by?"

"By the looks of that ar cabbage head between your shoulders."

Several sitting near H—— now began to titter at his expense, but nothing daunted, he returned to the charge. "Does your mother know you're out?" he asked.

"Yes, I reckon so; she told me to go talk to the goslins."

"Indeed," said H——, "then you must be a goose to understand the language so well."

"When among Romans I du as Romans du," was the instant retort. "I talk the language of those I am talking to."

"Which way are you travelling," cried H——, as another giggle ran round the table.

"Down the Ohio river, I reckon," and the Hoosier half filled his plate with poached eggs.

"What business do you follow," but instead of answering the question, the face of the Hoosier suddenly became red as blood, and he dashed the contents of his plate full in the face and bosom of the wag.

There was a sudden start among those at the table, which was turned into instant confusion, by the further actions of the Indianian. Raising aloft the heavy plate in his right hand, he brought it down with stunning force upon the head of the individual at his right side, knocking him backwards upon the floor, where he lay sprawling, unable for the moment to rise. No sooner had the plate done its duty upon its victim, than bending the left arm he brought back the elbow with terrible force into the mouth of the man at his left side, knocking out a couple of teeth, and also prostrating him at full length, with his head against the door of a berth. This done, the Hoosier jumped up, and placing his back against the side of the cabin, seized hold of the chair he had been sitting in, and stared around him with eyes flashing like those of a madman.

In the meanwhile the now thoroughly excited passengers had risen from the table, the female portion fleeing into the after cabin, and the men gathering around the assaulter.

"He's mad!" shouted one.

"Throw him overboard!" yelled another.

"Knock him down!" cried a third.

"Bind him hand and foot!" bawled a fourth.

"Take care he don't kill some one!" echoed a fifth.

But the voice of the sixth speaker was drowned by the louder lungs of the Hoosier, who suddenly exclaimed in a voice of thunder,——

"Whar's the captain?"

"Here I am," answered the person called for as he came up to the spot.

"Wall, I want that man and this man searched;" and he pointed to the two he had knocked down.

"What for?" asked the captain.

"What for?" "Why, for stealing. That black guard on my right stole my puss, containin' five hundred dollars, all in eagles, which I've been a year layin' up to go to Kaliforny; and that thief on my left stole my new silk pocket handkerchief, gin me by Polly just afore I left home."

By this time the fellow who had fallen under the plate had managed to get up.

"You're a liar, sir!" he shouted, in passion, at the same time thrusting his hand in his bosom.

"You're a thief, you son of a gun!" retorted the Hoosier, in a rage. "Sarch him captain, and if you don't find the puss on him why chop me into sassages and eat me for supper, that's all."

"We must search you, sir," said the captain to the man accused.

"I won't be searched," answered the fellow haughtily. "I'm a gentleman."

"That remains to be seen," said the skipper, calmly. "Searched you shall be."

The man was accordingly examined, and though every pocket was looked into, no money answering the description of the Hoosier was found, and they were about giving it up.

"Look in his boots!" exclaimed the loser of the purse: "He's some kin to John Andre, and will be hung yet afore he dies."

The left boot was pulled off, and sure enough, there was the money, exactly answering the description, confirming the guilt of the *gentleman!*

Upon the other fellow the handkerchief was also found, having the Hoosier's name legibly written upon it, and the two rascals were, with the permission of the Indianian, landed upon the shore at once. The Hoosier was for also putting H—— ashore, declaring that he had engaged him in conversation on purpose to call his attention, so that the scroundrels could rob him. But as the wag was well known to many on board he was let off, the Hoosier swearing it was some satisfaction to know that he had spoiled his best ruffled shirt with the contents of his plate. H—— has never since attempted to poke fun at an Indianian, and doubtless the two thieves are also careful how they succeed in *Rousing a Hoosier.*

A correspondent, who has occasionally favored us with a poetical contribution, sends us the following neat little squib, in which there is perhaps as much truth as poetry.—*Staunton Spec.*

EPIGRAM.

An out-cast baby nation came
And kneeling cried *annex us!*
We listened to the foundling's claim,
And took it home to *vex us!*
Now, grown to empire's lofty air,
No longer she *respects us;*
But like a proud disdainful fair,
Condemns us and *rejects us!*
Now ask you who? The Muses swear,
The old *coquetter takes us!*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850.

COTTON CROP IN ANSON.—The Argus thinks the crop will be much smaller than has been anticipated. The Argus says, "the late storm of wind almost totally stopped the growth of the plant by twisting in round in such a manner as to break several of the roots. The plant may, and probably will take another start, but too late to help the matter."

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Register that the surveys of the Route are progressing rapidly. That paper says: "We learn with pleasure, that after a careful reconoissance of the whole country over which the Road will pass, Major Gwynn, the able and accomplished engineer, is fully of opinion, that three millions of dollars will be amply sufficient to put it into thorough operation.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamer Philadelphia arrived at New York on the 20th instant, with a hundred passengers and about a million of dollars in gold. A riot had occurred at Sacramento City, in which the Mayor was badly wounded and the City Assessor killed. The riot was caused by the squatters, a number of whom attempted to release some of their companions who had been imprisoned. Before the riot was quelled, the squatters had assembled in force, the Governor had declared martial law, and Steamers had been dispatched to San Francisco for troops and other assistance.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—It is proposed to establish an African Line of Steamships. The subject is being discussed by Mr. King, former Chairman of the Naval Committee, and Mr. Stanton, now occupying that position. It is estimated that the cost to the Government will be about $160,000 for each Steamer of 4000 tons burthen.

The N. Y. Express says:

"The annual cost, as stated by the Navy Department, of a war steamer of the first class, in commission, with but 90 days' coal, is $190,600

If we add to this sum the cost of coal to supply her the other 175 days, as calculated for the 90 days, 75,600

We have a total expense per annum of $266,200

It is thus proposed to keep in commission, and at all times prepared for the use of the government, vessels of 4000 tons for less than two-thirds of that sum, and in the meantime to employ them in a most important service, and in extending the commerce of the country."

NEW LINES OF STEAMSHIPS.—Mr. Ambrose W. Thompson, of Philadelphia, has addressed a memorial to Congress, containing a proposition for the establishment of two new lines of Steamers; one between Philadelphia and Antwerp, and the other between San Francisco and Shanghai in China. He proposes to build vessels of 2000 tons burthen, to be convertible into war Steamers if necessary. The memorialist will bear the expense, provided the Government will advance two-thirds of the cost of each in U. S. 5 per cent. Stocks, having 20 years to run; the interest to be paid annually by the contractor to the U. S. Treasurer, and the principal to be paid on or before the maturity of said Stock; the Government to have a lien upon the vessels until the Stock is paid off.

COALITION IN NEW YORK.—The Free Soilers and the Old Hunkers in the Empire State, have settled all their difficulties. Their anxiety for the welfare of the Public Treasury had become so pressing, that a Convention lately held at Syracuse, amicably adjusted all differences; and now with united front they are marching to the attack upon the Public Lands and the Public Funds.—The leaders doubtless think that if they can once more obtain possession of the Public Funds *"the people will be satisfied."*

But what think Southern Democrats? Are the "Natural Allies" deserting the South? Is a compromise with abolitionists no stain upon "Democracy?" Is an alliance with "the infamous traitor of Lindenwald" right and proper? We suppose so. The "cohesive bond" is a strong one; and doubtless we shall soon receive pleasant tidings of peace and reconciliation, and soon hear the melodious voices of Southern and Northern Democrats mingling in the song,

"Come rest in our bosoms, thou cunning old Fox."

"The Whigs and "Natives" have amalgamated for the purpose of defeating the Democrats at the ensuing election in Philadelphia."

We extract the above from the Wilmington Journal. But we have searched in vain for any intimation that the "Old-Hunkers and the Abolitionists have amalgamated for the purpose of defeating the Whigs at the ensuing election in New York." Oh no! Martin Van Buren is "coming round"; and a "Northern man with Southern principles" may once more be the Locofoco candidate. A harmless alliance made by a portion of the Whig party, is denounced, but we hear no denunciation, nay, not even an announcement of the fact, that the "Democrats" of New York have entered into an alliance with the "higher law" party.

The Hon. Howell Cobb, whose election as Speaker of the House of Representatives was hailed as a Southern triumph, as a triumph of the peculiar defenders of our Rights, has been read out of the Locofoco party by certain ultra journals. Mr. Cobb's sin is, that he exhibited an unwillingness to dissolve the Union.

The Turkish Envoy, Ammir Bey, arrived in Washington on the 18th inst. The National Intelligencer says, "This visiter of the far East to the remote West is the first subject of the Sublime Porte who has ever come to the shores of America in the service of his Government; and although he comes as a simple agent to view our country, its internal condition, power, pursuits, productions, institutions, &c., and is invested, we believe, with no diplomatic functions, his visit may lead to diplomatic relations between the two Governments, and eventually to a mutually advantageous commercial intercourse between the two countries."

General Haynau, the "Austrian Butcher," was recently mobbed in London. The citizens of that great city showed their abhorrence of the General's cruel disposition by dragging him through the streets *by the beard.*

LADY-LIKE AND LIBERAL.—One thousand *Ladies* of the Empire State have subscribed ten cents apiece to purchase a silver pitcher to be presented to Gen. W. L. Chaplin, as "a testimonial of their high regard for his character!"

NEW YORK MODESTY.—The N. Y. Express remarking on Jenny Lind's disposition of the proceeds of her first concert, says:

Jenny Lind, one of the papers says, has got herself into business by the charity just alluded to. It seems to have set the whole tribe of beggars after her, great and small, high and low, young men and maidens, bond and free. The same editor learns from good authority that she receives on an average *a hundred and twenty letters a day,* soliciting a share of her liberality. This is positively outrageous. Have people no sense of common decency?

It is proposed to build a Plank Road from Wadesboro' to Cheraw.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 14th, the debate on the District Slave Bill was continued by Messrs. Badger, Clay, Ewing, Hale, Pratt, and Underwood.

The question being taken on Mr. Pearce's amendment providing for the protection of slave property in the District, it was rejected.

The question was then stated to be on ordering the bill to be engrossed for its third reading.

Mr. Badger said: I wish to say that I shall vote against the bill, the proposed amendments being stricken out, leaving unprotected the owners of slaves, and as those of us who come here for the purpose of residing during the session of Congress, and bring our slaves with us, are not afforded a reasonable and just protection, such as would shock the sensibilities of nobody. As the Senate is not disposed to give any such protection, I cannot vote for the remaining part of this bill. This subject not having been called to the attention of the Senate, and the lamentable state of the law in this District not having been discovered, I would have cheerfully voted for the bill in its present shape. But that lamentable state of the law has been discovered. Recent circumstances have shown the absolute necessity that some such provision as this should be made. The Senate having refused to give their concurrence with that, I cannot vote for the bill. I rise, therefore, to ask the yeas and nays upon the engrossment.

A number of Northern Senators expressed their willingness to vote for a supplementary bill with stringent provisions for the protection of slaveholders. But they wished those provisions adopted as separate measures.

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—32.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney and Yulee—19.

After some further discussion between Messrs. Davis, Dayton, and Clay, the Senate adjourned.

On Monday, after the usual morning business, the District Slave Bill was taken up for its third reading.

Messrs. Benton, Foote, Dickinson, Douglass, &c., debated the question of title to the glory, on the one side of having defeated, and on the other of having originated the Compromise bills.

This debate finished, Messrs. Davis and Foote entertained the Senate with a discussion as to the probable position of their constituents, which being stopped by the Chair,

The Bill was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—33.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee—19.

The Bounty Land Bill being next in order, it was taken up and debated at length. But without taking the final question, the subject was postponed until the next day, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Fremont, the consideration of the Bills relating to California was made the special order for Friday.

A long debate occurred on the adoption of the House amendment to the Bill passed by the Senate, to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim Swamp Lands. But before taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Chase, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Clay hoped that leave would not be granted. He believed that peace was now prevailing throughout all our borders. He believed that peace to be permanent, and he trusted that the Senate would at once and without hesitation put its face against any further disturbance of this country. He called for the yeas and nays upon the question of granting leave.

Mr. Cass moved to lay the question of granting leave upon the table; but withdrew the motion at Mr. Chase's request.

Mr. Chase dissented from the idea of the Senator from Kentucky, that these questions are settled. But he did not desire to create discussion at this late period of the session, and he would withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Pratt moved to take up the bill for the protection of slave property in the District; and upon this motion some debate ensued between Messrs. Pratt, Hale, Baldwin, and Chase.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, the consideration of the bill was postponed, in order to take up matters which he considered of greater importance.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate resolved itself into Executive Session, after some time spent in which, the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Pratt asked that the Senate would take up the bill for the protection of Slave owners in the District. Messrs. Cass, Rusk, Hale, Turney and others objected, on the ground of other business of more importance. Much discussion ensued, and Mr. Badger remarked, that gentlemen who were so anxious to hurry on the public business, might as well discuss the bill itself, as the proposition to take it up.

The motion to take up the bill was then rejected, yeas 20, nays 28.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was then discussed, and among the amendments, the Senate adopted one appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Turkish envoy.

On Friday, the bill to establish post roads in the United States was taken up, amended and passed.

The bill to extend the laws and judiciary system of the United States to California, was then taken up and debated. The bill was amended in some particulars and was passed through its final stages.

After some further discussion of California affairs, the Senate adjourned.

On Saturday, the consideration of the Appropriation Bill occupied the day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 14th, the consideration of the Report of the select commitee to investigate the conduct of Mr. Secretary Ewing in paying certain claims was resumed: the question pending, being upon the adoption of Mr. Richardson's resolutions, disapproving of the said payments.

Mr. Vinton moved the following substitute.

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the resolutions proposed by the committee raised on the motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, do not charge the Secretary of the Interior with any crime or misdemeanor, or do not propose any change of existing laws, but in effect call upon this House to revise and reverse the decision of the proper officers of the Government upon a legal question affecting private rights, that the same be not concurred in."

Mr. Richardson spoke in defence of the Report, but the question being taken upon agreeing to Mr. Vinton's substitute, it was agreed to, yeas 95, nays 83.

Some discussion took place upon the subject of altering the present Tariff, and the Report of Committee of Ways and Means declaring any alteration *inexpedient* was rejected.

On Monday, the joint Resolutions as to the Public printing were referred to the Select Committee on printing. No other business of general interest.

On Tuesday, the District Slave Bill being under consideration, Mr. Brown of Miss. moved an amendment similar to that proposed in the Senate by Mr. Pearce.

The question being taken on the amendment, it was rejected, yeas 68, nays 108.

The question then being on the passage of the Bill as passed by the Senate, it was adopted yeas, 124, nays 47.

The Senate Bill, granting the right of way, and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile, was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Naval and Army Appropriation Bills.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the House proceeded to consider the Bill appropriating three and a half millions of dollars for the payment of the instalment and interest which will fall due on the thirtieth of May 1851, under the twelfth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

After much general debate, closed by a long speech by Mr. Bayly, the bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the Naval Appropriation Bill was debated, and Mr. Stanton spoke in favor of the establishment of an African Line of Steamers.

Mr. Venable opposed the plan, and after some further discussion, the House adjourned.

On Friday, the House in Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Messrs. Ewing and Schenck spoke in favor of the establishment of the African Line of Steamers, and Messrs. Featherston and Bayly opposed it. After some general discussion the House adjourned.

On Saturday, the Naval Appropriation Bill was debated.

"A Subscriber" has misunderstood our motives for declining the publication of his Communication. Our reason was, that no responsible name was given, whilst we were asked to publish an essay, *without the author's knowledge.*

CENSUS OF RALEIGH.—The Register reports the number of inhabitants at 4,468.

POPULATION OF MILWAUKEE.—The census of Milwaukee shows a population of twenty thousand and six. This is an increase of a little more than *twenty thousand* in sixteen years: for in 1834, its first frame building was erected. And even in 1840, Milwaukee could only number 1700 inhabitants.

GRATIFYING.—The Southern people will doubtless go mad with joy, when they learn that the Editor of the Hornet's Nest has determined to give his assistance to any project of secession.—The warlike Editor seems to have forgotten that

"Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose,"

and is donning his armor for the fight. Hear him:

"We go for the South's secession, for a moiety of States to secede, and if only one, we will sacrifice every other prospect we may have, and unite our fortunes with her, and stand by her to the last.

"We pronounce the laws past, as abominable, disgraceful, degrading, insulting. We expect the South now to act. We have a small piece of steel and a frame none the largest; they are both at her service.

"We'd rather die and fill a freeman's grave,
"Than live and be a Yankee's abject slave."

New Post Routes.—We are glad to perceive that the representative of this District has procured the establishment of the following new post routes, some of which are already in operation:

From Wilmington, by way of Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion Court House, Mar's Bluff, Bradleysville, and Sumterville, to Manchester, S. C.

From McNeill's Ferry on Cape Fear, to Summerville.

From Rockfish Village, by way of Lumber Bridge, to Philadelphus.

From Fayetteville, by way of Averasboro,' to Smithfield.—*North Carolinian.*

The Standard and the Tariff.—In the *Standard*, of September 11, the Editor is attacking Mr. Badger, because of his late speech, in which he announced his determination to vote against any Tariff laws, until the Northern people should do justice to the South. In this speech, Mr. Badger was regarded as taking *ultra ground* against the North—but the *Standard* calls it *"submission!"*

Now, we thought that the Tariff of 1846, which was passed by the influence and efforts of Gen. McKay and the Democrats, was a "low Tariff." But according to the *Standard*, we are still taxed enormously by the Democratic Tariff. Hear that consistent journal:

"Is it not notorious that these manufacturers are already enjoying some twenty-five or thirty per cent. protection at the expense of Southern labor and Southern interests? Do we not now pay one fourth more for iron and coal, and coarse cotton and woollen goods, for the benefit of our *dear* friends in the manufacturing States?"

And this unkind cut from the *Standard* to the *Democratic* Tariff!!

Raleigh Times.

"This is my funeral, if you please, sir," was the exclamation, not of one who, like Timothy Dexter, was buried in his lifetime, in order to see how a funeral procession would look, but of an odd specimen of humanity, a fisherman down in Maine, who had lost his better-half. The relatives and friends were gathered at the house, the prayer was said, and the clergyman began his exhortation to those assembled. In the course of it, as he was quoting frequent passages of Scripture, one of the deacons of his church rose and remarked, in a very solemn and elongated tone—"Dear brother, that last passage is not in the Bible, no how nor nowhere, I'll bet a shad; I know 'taint." Hereupon the bereaved widower and chief mourner jumped from his seat, and patting the deacon on his shoulder, exclaimed—"Pray, my friend, you just sit down—sit right down—and don't bother the parson. This please God, is *my* funeral—and I will have at it just what kind of preaching I take a notion to. When your funeral comes, deacon, do as you like—but this, if you please, is mine. Now, go on with your Scripture, parson." The parson thus encouraged, though somewhat nonplussed by the unexpected interruption, proceeded to the close of the services, notwithstanding the frequent protests from the pious deacon, against what he called false and apocryphal Scriptural quotations—"he'd bet a shad against a halibut."

Lowell Courier.

At Bath, recently, they wanted a man to come from Portland and "bring his file." The telegraph rendered the last clause "bring his *wife*." So the musician and his lady duly arrived by the next train.

LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

A California correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives the following description of the way justice is dealt out in California:—

The question in dispute was, as usual, a "jumped claim." Scene—Washington, a village high up on the South Yube. Court-room—a "round tent," or gambling shop, owned by the Alcalde, whom behold at a monte-table, behind which he sits in all the dignity of office, wearing the only coat to be found in the place.

In pleading, the defendant "put himself upon the miners," instead of "upon the country," according to the usual form, and then remarked that "the papers in his hand had been drawn up with a view to test the ability and honesty of the Court, striking his fist on the table as if driving a nail, which he clenched by quietly adding, "who is well known to be in the round tent interest." He then required the plaintiff to enter security for cost of suit, and, when the other had done this, demanding the same of him, he refused, coolly remarking that he never intended to pay costs, or abide the Court's judgment, but should appeal to the miners in mass meeting. The plaintiff at once withdrew the suit, avowing his purpose to settle upon the claim and defend it with his rifle. The defendant thereupon joined issue—"he would do the like," and they were about leaving the round tent, when the Alcalde rose from his monte-table, and indignantly burst forth. His speech was filled with expletives and left handed blessings, to which I dare not attempt to do justice. It was only of an hour's length, but consisted of a few topics upon which the changes were fiercely rung. He prefaced all by pulling off his coat. As near as I can recollect, he spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen! hold on a bit till I get through, and then we'll take a tot together. I can't help speaking to you now, 'cause that dirty old coyote of a defendant has attacked my honor. I meant to keep still till the trial was over, but now, since they've quit that, and are going to work at the game that 'the longest pole knocks off the persimmon,'' I'm bound to tell that defendant that I don't know him, don't want to know him, don't *keer* for him, don't *fear* him, and swear I'll flog him. Gentlemen, this is the first time my honor was ever attacted since you elected me Alcalde. If ever I try another case, I'll try it with a revolver on the table, and if any man insults me, he shall receive the *contents of it.* Gentlemen, I stand in California on my own footing as a man, and on the responsibility of the miners as an Alcalde. I come from old Virginny, a poor boy, and went to Mazoura, where I should have been poor all my life, if I had'nt married a girl with a powerful smart sprinklin' of money. Then I used to lay off in the shade with my babies, and it was her heart's delight to sit and see me do it. I come out to California to replace them dimes, and when a man assails my reputation, he assails the reputation of a man of family, who hev family affairs to mind. I left a wife and two innocent babies in Mazoura, and it would be mean for me to come out here and do anything dishonorable. Gentlemen, the defendant hev hav out some insinuations against my character. If he'd done anything else, I would'nt keer, but when my honor is attacted—I'd rather die—oh-h-h! (Here the Alcade had a choking spasm of some length, and then proceeded with clenched fists.) Gentlemen, I'm the littlest man on the river, but I've got a heart as big as a round tent! That's why they elected me Alcalde, because I was a little man, and had a heart big enough to do justice to round tent men and miners both. Since I've been Alcalde, I've always given 'em the right sort of justice, and as long as I am Alcalde, I mean to give 'em just what sort of justice suits me best. I'm no lawyer, and don't know any kind of law but common law. And every body knows that is nothing but common sense and justice, as we practyse it in California. Now, gentlemen, I want you to see if I don't give that defendant justice according to the common law of these diggins. (Here the monte-table shook under an emphatic whack of his fist, and the ink was scattered over the records of the court.) Now the ink and the pen and the papers and the defendant all go to hell together!"

He thereupon leaped upon the defendant, and proceeded to administer "the common law of California" in the most superb style. When this operation was finished, and the defendant kicked out of the seat of justice—videlicet, the round tent—the Alcalde turned to the crowd and politely remarked:

"Gentlemen, allow me to express my obligations to you for your presence, and the attention you have shown me during this trying ceremony. Toddle up, all of you, and take a tot. Then I can beat any man in the crowd at seven-up with an ounce for the first Jack!"

In a few days, our title to the claim we now hold will probably be tried by this man. The whole property may be worth thirty thousand dollars, and may not be worth an ounce.

The Widow.—Is there any character in life so interesting as a young and beautiful widow? Not a flirty, coquettish one who, even amid her sorrows has an eye to future wedded happiness with another; but one of genuine heart, wedded to her husband's urn, pensive but not sad, her grief softened to a placidness

"————devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast and demure."

I met one of this fashion last week. Her sorrows had served only to soften her charms, as age mellows a picture. Her brilliant eyes, which I have oft-time seen dance with joy, had lost none of their power, but they were more subdued—they seemed to be looking beyond the grave, longing to join her liege lord in one eternal bliss of wedded love!

When your good husband died, said I, earth lost a bright ornament, but heaven gained a saint. A tear of sorrow stood in the widow's eye, but a gleam of religious hope and resignation melted it away. I need not tell you, continued I, that search the wide world, you cannot find his fellow—you already know that full well.

The fair bereaved one clutched my hand convulsively; I had touched the right cord—nature burst forth—a very torrent of tears gushed from her eyes—like unto an earthquake heaved her breast—even the "counterfeit presentment" of Niobe upon her cameo seemed to catch the "soul infection," and rain alabaster tears! and in sweet and broken accents the beautiful mourner thus sobbed out—"I'll bet I do!" CYMON.

A new Post Office has been established in Anson county, called "Carolina Female College,"—Samuel W. Neal, Postmaster.

The population of Prussia, on the 30th ult., amounted to 46,330,186.

MARRIED,

At the residence of her father, near Coffeville, Yallabusha county, Miss., by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, LOUIS F. CARR, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, to Miss LUCY JANE, daughter of Alfred Turner, Esq.

In this county, on the 12th instant, Mr. JAMES THAMES to Miss MARY E. PLUMMER.

In Brunswick, Missouri, on 27th ult., by Rev. R. P. Holt, Mr. PHILIP H. ERAMBERT to Mrs. HARRIETT HOFFMAN.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday evening the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE P. WEEKS. Mrs. Weeks had resided in our community many years, and has left the indelible impress of a character combining the virtues of a true christian, upon all her relatives and friends. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church during nearly her whole life, and in her deportment as a wife, a mother, a sister, a friend, and a christian, she was surpassed by none, and equalled but by few.—[*Com.*

In this county, at the residence of her father, Mr. John Elliot, on the 8th ultimo, Miss MARY ELLIOT, in the 21st year of her age. She was an amiable and pious young lady, affectionately beloved by her relatives, and cordially esteemed by her friends and acquaintances.—[*Com.*

At his residence in this county, on the 13th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD McLERAN, in the 73d year of his age. For more than forty years the subject of this notice was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the full possession of all his faculties, with a well grounded hope in the promises of a joyful resurrection at the last day. In all the relations of life, he was scrupulously correct, obeying the injunction to the letter, of doing "unto others as he would they should do unto him." As a neighbor and friend, he was ready to contribute to the necessities of those who needed his advice or assistance; as a Father, he was kind and affectionate; as a master, he was indulgent to those who were under him, remembering that he had to give account to God for the souls committed to his charge. His loss to the poor of the neighborhood will be most severely felt—ever ready to give of the store with which it had pleased God to bestow upon him—the hungry and destitute never turned from his door unsatisfied or unrelieved. Q.

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 17th inst., PRIESTLEY H. MANGUM Esq., aged 56 years.

In Pike county, Ala., on the 28th Aug., MARY ANN RHODES, only child of Jno F. and Temperance F. Rhodes, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 8 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, A Johnson & Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale, B & B W Robinson, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Taylor, E L & J A Pemberton, S Boon, A A McKethan, Cook & Johnson, D Johnson, Brown, Overman & Co, Rev E A Seamet, T C Pishl, King & Hege, Rev A Smith, J T Pope & Co, W S Rinaldi, W & J T Andrews, W W Cole, Lash & Bro, W Murphy & Co, J B McDaniel & Co, J C Wooten, and others of this place and interior.

Sept. 19.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J Dodd, G Liles, T S Latterloh, S L Smith, G McNeill, Harrison & McPhail, J Utley, Ray & Pearce, Morrison & Gaither, Bonner & Crist, J Long, Rankin & McLean, W & T J Andrews, J E Bryan, Rosoe & Baxer, J Wiscroff & Co, D Gee, J Reich, J F Chambers, G Womack, D McDonald, S Boon, Toomer & Poe, Jenkins & Roberts, C A McMillan, D & W McLaurin, H & E J Lally, W S Pemberton, C W Wooley, C Meicher, Dr M T Waddell, D J McAlister.

Sept. 19.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with boats M Brown and Telegraph in tow, with goods for A C Freeman, Jenkins & Roberts, J H Thompson, Earnhardt & Moss, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R & J Sloan, Boger & Maxwell, R T Long, J & J M Worth, Boger & Reese, J C Thompson, J A & A Baldwin, J & B G Worth, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, W J McConnel, H L Myrover & Co, H A London, & Co, Headen & Horne, W T Horn, Dr McNair, C A McMillan, G C Mendenhall, W J Parker, Cedar Falls Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, J E Bryan, Wall & McDonald, J H & J Martine, E Myers, Summerel & Powe, Brown & James, N K McDuffie, Toomer & Poe, S & A Inman, E Belo, N. Gibson, Marsh & Maffit, D & W McLaurin, James M Williams.

Sept. 23—Steamer Chatham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and goods for Lassiter & Co, Cedar Falls Manf Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, John Stafford, J S Gibson, J H Thompson, M L & R J Holmes, Boger & Maxwell, Boger & Reese, A Hunt, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, Worth & Sanders, J & J M Worth, J McIver, J Worth, G Gardner, D & W McLaurin, S D Wiggins, J M Williams, W S Latta, J W Baker, W Prior, Hall, Sackett & Co, H L Myrover & Co, King & Hege, Wall & McDonald, Headen & Horne, W T Horne, E Hearne, W J Parker, J H & J Martine, J A & A Baldwin, Union Manf Co, G C Mendenhall, N K McDuffie.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12.—Schrs. Elonset from N. York, G W. Davis from do. 15.—Br. Schr. John Russell from Turks Island, Schrs. Alarie from N. York, A. K. Hay from do., Harrison Price from do., A. Flommerfelt from New London, Susan Ludwig from Jacksonville, Fla. 16.—Schr. J. H. Holmes from Indian River, Fla. 17.—Schr. Mary Powell from New York. 18.—Brigs Majestic from Boston, Roscoe from Newburyport; Schr. Wm. Hart from Philadelphia. 19.—Schr. S. Morris Waln from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 24.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20 a 7
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12½ a 12¾	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	65 a 70	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12 a 12½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum,	bu. 45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 12½ to 12¾. Flour 5 to 5½. Bacon 9. Corn dull, at 65 to 70. Coffee 12 to 12½

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 8 to 8½, market well supplied. Corn 62½ to 72. Northern Flour 6 50 to 8 00. Lard 9 to 10. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—prime Mill 7 00 to 8 00, ordinary 4 00 to 7 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 90 to 1 95, Virgin 1 90 to 1 95. Spirits 25.

At Charleston, Cotton 13⅜ to 13¾. Sales of the week 3150 bales.

At Columbia, Cotton 13⅜ to 13½. Sales of the week 1456 bales.

Total receipts of Cotton since 1st Sept. 1850, 19,059 bales, against 17,546 last year. *Increase* 1,413 bales.

FOR SALE,

1,000 new Spirits Turpentine Barrels.
6,000 Lbs. Bacon.
40 Barrels Pork.
40 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging.
20 Coils Hemp Rope.
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.
800 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
1,000 Bushels Alum do.
20 Barrels old Brandy, suitable for wine-makers; with my usual supply of other articles.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38-3w

"Please take a half of this poor apple," said a pretty damsel to a witty swain the other evening. "No, I thank you; I would prefer a better half!" Eliza blushed, and referred him to "papa."

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of

SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,

Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.

☞North-East Corner Market Square.☜

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed blk, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

CLOTHING.

COOK & JOHNSON have received and opened an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Amongst which are Business, Sack, Frock, and Dress Coats; Cloth Cloaks, Vests and Pantaloons, and an extensive assortment of Overcoats,—to which they invite the attention of those desiring such things, as the articles are well made, and they are determined not to be undersold.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES SODA BISCUIT,
10 half barrels Butter Crackers;
1 qr. cask *pure* French Brandy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 19, 1850. 38tf

Just Received,

THREE YEARS IN CALIFORNIA, by Rev. Walter Colton; Webster's Quarto Dictionary; Davies' Arithmetic, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 19, 1850.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th days of NOVEMBER next, *ALL HIS PROPERTY*, consisting of

Real Estate and Valuable Personal Property,

In Albemarle, Stanly county, N. C. The Real Estate consists of the HOTEL, which will be sold, together with several convenient and comfortable Offices attached to the same. Also, 12 TOWN LOTS, on some of which the Hotel, Kitchen, Stables, and all the other necessary Houses are situated.

Also, will be sold at the same time, all the FURNITURE of the Hotel, consisting of about 20 Beds and Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Also, several Horses, one Wagon, one fine Carriage, Cattle, &c., and SIX LIKELY NEGROES.

The subscriber is anxious and determined to sell, wishing to seek that repose so congenial to old age, which is only to be found in retired life. All persons wishing to invest in such property as that above described, would do well to call and examine it, as he considers himself at liberty, notwithstanding this advertisement, to dispose of it at private sale.

DANIEL FREEMAN.

Albemarle, Sept. 17, 1850. 38-6w

Constantly Manufacturing,

First Quality ETHEREAL OIL, at the lowest market prices; with pure CAMPHINE and PINE OIL, LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, CHANDELIERS, &c., by the package, dozen or single one. Also, a fresh importation of Gothic Waiters, Bohemian Ware, &c. &c., all of which will be sold very cheap.

The Trade are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. S. TOUGH, 274 Baltimore st., opposite Hanover.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1850. 38-6w

One Price and no Variation!

CANDY

At $12 50 per Hundred Pounds!!

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his customers and the public for their liberal patronage, and would inform them that he continues to manufacture his great

VARIETIES OF CANDIES,

All of which are WARRANTED TO STAND WELL in any climate.

He also deals in every variety of GREEN, DRIED AND PRESERVED

FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ All goods warranted according to representation. List of articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Persons dealing in Confectionary, Fire Works, &c. are invited to call.

☞ *Goods delivered Free of Drayage.* ☜

JOSEPH R. MANN,
Candy Manufactory and Fruit Store,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.

Sept. 16, 1850. 38-6w

To the Heirs at Law of Mary Henry, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Personal Estate of the late Miss Mary Henry is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, and that I, as her Administrator, have filed a Petition to sell the Real Estate, according to act of Assembly.

You are therefore notified to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December 1850, then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why a sale of said Real Estate should not be made by Decree of said Court.

JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r of Mary Henry, dec'd.

Sept. 19, 1850. 38-6w

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

Valuable Land for Sale.

196 ACRES on East side of Cape Fear River, which cannot be excelled for production.

Also, 740 acres of first rate Turpentine Land, well timbered, which land lies about 11 miles above Fayetteville.

Together with about 50

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BROCK was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Byslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS,** which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Aug. 3, 1850. 31-3m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

REMOVAL.

H. Branson & Son

HAVE removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Underwood, five doors West of the Market House, North side Hay street, where they have opened a very extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Which they invite all to call and examine.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36tf

Northern Flour.

25 BBLS. Extra sup. FAMILY FLOUR.
25 ditto prime No. 3 Mackerel.

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.

August 17, 1850. 33tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body, and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book-store.

April 5, 1850. 14 1aw

NEW *Fall and Winter GOODS.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36 3m

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No 179 Baltimore st, where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayettevillo, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

July 22, 1850. 29 3m

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

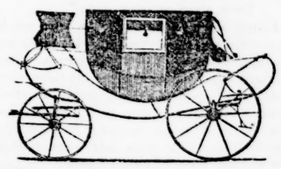
We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA ranaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33- npd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE HOME ALTAR, by Rev. C. F. Deems; Earnestness or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop by C. B. Tayler; Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Logic of Mathematics, by Prof. Davies; The Earl's daughter by the author of Amy Herbert, &c. Just received and for sale by, E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 23. 34

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Marble Factory.

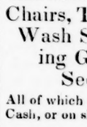
By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



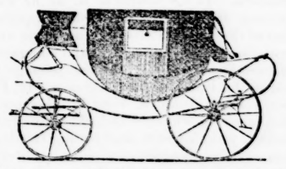
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



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He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

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About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

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Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"

Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear, *Person Street.*

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

W. H. GAUTIER,

Inspector of Lumber and Timber,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Office in Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

[14-6m] **Wilmington,